

**Confession Was A Phoney**

London, Feb. 26. The Government today rejected a prisoner's purported confession to the murder of Olive Balchin in Manchester and announced that Walter Rowland, already convicted of the crime, would hang tomorrow.

An Inquiry Board said David John Ware, now in Liverpool Prison, claimed to have committed the blitz-site slaying last November for "exhibitionism."

The Inquiry Board released Ware's reputation of his former claim in which he said, "I thought I was putting myself in the position of a hero. I wanted to see myself in the headlines."

"In the past I wanted to be hanged. It was worthwhile being hanged to be a hero in a life that was not really worth living." —United Press.

**Public Enquiry**

Last minute efforts are still being made by his counsel. The execution is fixed for 9 a.m. tomorrow in Strangeways Jail, Manchester, but his counsel has sent telegrams to five Members of Parliament urging a public enquiry.

Mr. J. C. Jolly, KC, who conducted the enquiry into the confession of murder made in prison by David John Ware in Liverpool, said in his report published today he was satisfied "there are no grounds for thinking there has been any miscarriage of justice" in the conviction of Rowland for the murder.

Mr. Jolly said Ware spent three weeks in a mental hospital in 1941 with a diagnosis of "manic depressive psychosis."

The report quoted the text of Ware's statement to the police denying his earlier "confession" and saying: "I wanted Rowland to be either sentenced to death or to make my confession just before he was hanged so as to make it spectacular in the way I snatched him from the gallows." —Reuter.

**SERIOUSLY ILL ON HONEYMOON**

London, Feb. 26. Captain Christopher Staines, who married Miss Mary Churchill, daughter of Mr. Winston Churchill, and is on honeymoon in Switzerland, is seriously ill. Mr. Churchill's secretary stated today. Mrs. Churchill left London today for Switzerland to be with her daughter. —Reuter.

**Bigamist Back With Illegal Wife**

Faversham, Feb. 26. The 22-year-old ex-sailor who amputated his left arm beneath the wheels of a freight train to prove his "fidelity" to the girl he married bigamously, was back with his illegal wife today with the judge's consent.

The Judge at Kent Assizes released one-armed William Horsfield on two years' probation to return to Wife No. 2 and their baby, pending divorce action by Wife No. 1.

Said the Judge: "I am not going to do anything to increase your handicap. You have inflicted upon yourself a most appalling penalty."

Horsfield married 19-year-old Betty Wildish on the mistaken advice of shipmates in the Navy that his first marriage was voided when his wife bore a child by another man.

The police caught up with Horsfield last November and questioned him about his two marriages. Feigning he might lose his second wife and to prove his love for her, Horsfield went to a railway line near his home, stretched out close to it and let go. The 40 a.m. train ran over his arm.

**Ex-P.O.W.'s Run Riot**

Brussels, Feb. 27. Armored cars were ordered out and firemen directed jets of water from the roof of Parliament House today on former prisoners-of-war struggling with the police.

The approaches to Parliament and the Ministries were jammed by a solid mass of Gendarmerie, shouting and banner-bearing mass of 50,000 former war prisoners who had flooded into the capital today, tried to force their way through.

"I was in a frenzy when I did it, and afterwards was so ill in hospital I nearly died," he said. "But it was worth it. Betty has forgiven me and promised to marry me properly as soon as my wife divorced me."

Betty said she had known Horsfield's illegal wife for a year and had been instrumental in his release from the British

**SHANGHAI FACES CRISIS**  
Dissatisfaction Of Labour Unions  
Serious Unrest Predictions

Shanghai, Feb. 27. Shanghai faces one of the gravest crises in decades within the next few days as millions of white-collar and manual labourers restlessly await the City Government's ruling on the amount of compensation they will get as a result of Nanjing's insistence they be paid for February according to the frozen Jan. 31 cost of living index.

During the month commodity prices spiralled an average 50 to 60 per cent, and even well over 100 per cent in some categories, while prospects of the promised rationing of essentials appeared remote.

Shanghai's mayor, Dr. K. C. Wu, who returned from a hurried conference with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, said an additional compensation will be given in Shanghai to cover the difference between the average January prices and the average February prices of six basic commodities—rice, coal, brittles, edible oil, cotton cloth, salt and sugar. The City Government is working out details of a plan which is scheduled to be announced shortly.

Meanwhile the City Government requested employers to pay February wages on the basis of the January index with the promise of additional compensation when the scale has been fixed by the City Government.

That the compensation, to be based on the difference between the January and February prices of six commodities, will be far below the real February cost of living figured on the same basis as the January index is a foregone conclusion.

**Unrest Prediction**

City Government sources admit past indices were compiled according to price fluctuations in 49 commodities, all of which have soared far above the January level.

The question now is: "Will labour take the blow lying down?" Those who have contact with labour organisations doubted it would, and predicted serious unrest which, unless handled tactfully, might flare up into major disturbances despite the Government's ban on strike or slowdowns.

Kuomintang sources frankly voiced concern over prospects of losing the solid grip on labour unions bought by

past concessions to every demand and now shaken by dissatisfaction with the new economic programme which, many wage earners charged in letters to newspapers, was designed "to scalp the poor (little man) rather than restricting the big shot."

The influential "Ta Kung Pao" editorial warned the Government "not to make the people sacrifice too much" through "inevitable" policies.

**Crisis Day**

The concern of that branch of the Kuomintang in charge of controlling labour at the widespread dissatisfaction was reflected in the recent anti-T. V. Soong campaign. In Shanghai newsmen and hurried trips to Nanking by Kuomintang-controlled general labour union officials believedly to placate labourers.

Lieut-Col. John R. Schmidt, base provost marshal here, announced this today.

Lieut-Col. Schmidt credited G.I.D. agent Jessie D. Rice with the major role in breaking up a drug smuggling and black market ring which had planned to sell in Japan 890 bottles of penicillin, 175 bottles of solid sulfadiazine, eight bottles of sacharin solution, 17 bottles of sacharin, eight cans of sacharin crystals, and three bottles of sulfadiazine.

The penicillin alone would have netted the operators about 100,000,000 yen on the black market. —Associated Press.

Central News gives the ship as "Lok Sang."

**Prodigal Sun Returns**

London, Feb. 27. Britain's shivering millions brightened today as temperatures rose and vital coal convoys got moving by rail and sea again, although nearly 50 rail lines were still blocked.

On the political front there is still trouble. The National Union of Mineworkers' secretary indicated he is preparing a minimum wage campaign for miners to try and get recruits to increase the coal output.

Britain's Labour Government is plotting a new drive to get men into the pits to bring up production.

Many died in winter accidents. In London, four-year-old Lillian Elsie Tuckwood danced too close to a gas burner to keep warm and was fatally burned.

A family of three were trapped by a snow avalanche in Wales, but were dug out by rescuers who tunneled 25 feet. Two persons were killed in Birmingham and another 100 evacuated from their homes when a gas main burst in a residential street.

But a Trafalgar Square news vendor voiced the nation's feeling, chalking on his typically British placard: "Welcome return of the prodigal sun."

United Press.

**WHY BAUDOUIN STAYED**

Versailles, Feb. 20. Paul Baudouin, former Foreign Minister under Marshal Philippe Petain, told the High Court today that he remained in the Petain Government to prevent Pierre Laval from declaring war on England.

Facing court on the second day of his trial for being a traitor, he said: "But it was worth it. Betty has forgiven me and promised to marry me properly as soon as my wife divorced me."

Betty said she had known Baudouin's illegal wife for a year and had been instrumental in his release from the British

**TANKER AFIRE**

New York, Feb. 26. Radio signals picked up by the U.S. Coastguard Service tonight reported that the United States oil tanker "Royal Oak" (10,200 tons) was sinking in flames in the Pacific, 50 kilometers off the coast of Peru, after the crew of 40 had abandoned ship.

The Grace Line steamer "Lakota" (6,217 tons), 80 kilometers away at the time, was speeding as full steam to the rescue. As far as was known, none of the crew had been lost. —Reuter.

**Smuggling Of Drugs From H.K.**

Kobe, Feb. 27. Alert army criminal investigation division agents smashed a Japanese black market ring dealing in modern drugs and arrested 53 Chinese crewmen on a British ship for alleged implication in a projected sugar black market ring.

Other reports claimed Government officials are evacuating Changchun except from the south, semi-official Nationalist dispatches reported today.

These dispatches also reported the Reds have captured a number of key railway stations within 20 miles of the Government's most advanced base in Manchuria.

The Central News said Yim-maho, 30 miles northeast of Changchun, Mishatzu, 20 miles north, and Wanpaoshan, 20

northwest, have all fallen to the Communists.

Other reports claimed Government officials are evacuating Changchun as the Nationalists rushed in reinforcements.

Semi-official reports said half a million Communists are involved in the drive with "well equipped tanks, armored cars and artillery." They said the Reds are using the same tactics employed by the Soviets in driving out the Japanese near the end of the war.

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The penicillin alone would have netted the operators about 100,000,000 yen on the black market. —Associated Press.

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**PRICE OF RICE UP AGAIN**

London, Feb. 27. Britain's shivering millions brightened today as temperatures rose and vital coal convoys got moving by rail and sea again, although nearly 50 rail lines were still blocked.

It is officially announced that as from March 1 the retail price of Government rice will be increased from 30 cents to 44 cents per catty.

This decision has had to be taken as a result of the details now available concerning the revised price of rice recently determined by international agreement and the sources of Hong Kong's rice allocations for the period January to the end of July 1947.

In view of this increase, it has been agreed that an adjustment in the Rehabilitation Allowance shall be made with effect from the same date.

The most recent food and fuel figures have been amended to allow for the increased price of rice and the figure on which the Rehabilitation Allowance for March to be based is \$14.00.

It has been agreed to increase the Rehabilitation Allowance proportionately and the Rehabilitation Allowance for the month of March will therefore be:

Daily paid workers: —Artisans \$3.20, Coalers \$2.55, Females \$1.95, Females per day.

Monthly paid workers: —Males \$40.00, Females \$34.50 per month.

It has further been agreed that in future the Rehabilitation Allowance will be revised monthly instead of every two months.

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Donaldson & Co. \$10.00 Mr. Chees. Tan Yen \$10.00  
W.H.C. \$10.00 Arnold Trading Co. \$10.00  
Gibson Laboratories \$10.00 Austin  
\$10.00Chau Kwong and Kwok Nam  
were yesterday fined \$100 when  
they appeared before Mr. R. X.  
d'Almeida at the Central Magis-  
tracy and were found guilty  
of having given, without a  
permit, 60 catties of 100  
Dai Yook, 1000 Wei, on  
Feb. 24.SEAMEN CHARGED WITH  
MANSLAUGHTERPolice  
Farewell  
Party

The normally dull dining-hall of the Yau Ma Tei Police Station was last evening the gaily flagged venue of a most congenial gathering when a large number of guests joined with the European members of "Y" Division, headed by Mr. L. Tyrer, A.S.P., and Mr. G. Ley, A.S.P., to bid farewell and good luck to Messrs. G. Blendin (Divisional Inspector) and J. Whiterod (OIC), and Sub-Insps. H. C. Kirby, who are all leaving for Home on retirement.

After the toasts to the departing officers had been drunk, dancing was indulged in to music provided by some members of the Band of the 2nd Batt. West Yorkshire Regiment.

Among those present were Mr. G. S. Wilson, SSP (R), and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. J. Portallion, C.I., Mr. L. Whant, ADCI (R), Mr. Charles Mottram, CDO (R), and Mrs. Mottram, Mr. Pittenger, Mr. R. Hough-Brown, A.S.P., Superintendent K.C.Y. & SSP Mr. A. Scire, A.S.P., Superintendent N.T., and Mrs. Scire, Mr. W. E. Heath, A.S.P., Commandant P.T.S., and Mrs. Heath, Mr. Dunn, A.S.P., Mr. F. J. Clarke, D.I. K. & S., Mr. Clarke, Mr. C. Bowman, ADCI, S.T. N. A. Clarke, OIC E.U. (R), and Mrs. Clarke, S.I. H.C. Timms, S.I. Forrest, and many others.

**Money Market**

Chinese National Currency was lifeless yesterday at 36 cents for futures and 45 cents for spot (top) (CN\$1,000).

There was a further improvement in gold which closed at \$268.75 a tael. It had opened at \$266, and in the course of the day fluctuated between \$263.75 and \$273.

The drop in Plastics was stemmed yesterday as after opening at \$8.60 per 160 the rate strengthened, though at time it suddenly dropped to \$8.25. Closing rate was \$9.20. U.S. dollars were higher at \$4.86; while Sterling and Australian pounds were unchanged at \$14.85 and \$12.53 respectively.

## Obituary

## U. Rumjahn

The death occurred yesterday morning at 11.15 a.m. at his home of U. Rumjahn at the age of 32.

Mr. Rumjahn was in the employ of Deacons for over 30 years. He retired from that firm in 1910, when he went into business, establishing the firm of U. Rumjahn & Co.

In 1942 Mr. Rumjahn had an attack of cholera, which finally developed to colitis from which he never recovered.

Mr. Rumjahn managed the Hong Kong Jockey Club Cash Sweep & Pari-mutuel Department for close on 30 years, besides that of the now defunct Gymkhana Club. An enterprising merchant he was organiser of numerous concerns, including the Hong Kong Mosaic Tile Factory, the Salkong Farm, etc.

In the midst of his business activities he found time to serve the public by being on the Committees of several institutions, such as the Board of Education, the Alice, Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals, the Prince of Wales Reception Committee, the Indian Muslim Society, the Hong Kong Islamic Union and the Trustees of the Hong Kong Mosque & Cemetery. Mr. Rumjahn was also a sponsor of sports and sport and athletic associations. He was a founder of the Indian Recreation Club, being instrumental in securing a ground for tennis and cricket for residence in Hong Kong. Possessing an assuming and amiable nature, he had a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was also an Unbroken Justice of the Peace. He is survived by three sons, Lt. J. Rumjahn, Messrs. A. H. and A. A. Rumjahn, two daughters, Mrs. A. A. Fattydad and Miss Rumjahn, and several grand children.

The funeral will be held this afternoon at the Muslim Cemetery.

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Confectionary Shop

Inspector Anderson, who had volunteered for duty that night in order to give other men a chance for Christmas celebrations, went after the men. Anderson was a man of quiet disposition, you will be told, and not at all a man to pick a fight. Further, Anderson was a man well experienced in dealing with such cases. However, as you will have the situation was beyond any one man's pacifying influence.

As part of the scene in the bar, the prosecution is interested, and inside and outside the shop, at No. 360, Nathan Road, the Yau Ma Tei Police Station, when the

death of Inspector Alexander Seddon Anderson, of Mongkok Police Station, last Christmas Day was recalled by Mr. A. J. Clifford, Crown Counsel, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday when two European seamen of the "Arundel Castle" were arraigned on a charge of manslaughter.

They are Robert Stanley, 20, greaser, and Frederick Franks, 19, fireman, who pleaded not guilty to unlawfully killing Inspector Anderson.

The trial is being heard before Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Police Judge, with Mr. B. A. Bernache, instructed by Mr. G. S. Hugh-Jones, defending both accused. Mr. A. J. Clifford, assisted by Inspector C. Mottram, is conducting the Crown's case.

In his opening address to the jury, Mr. Clifford said: "There are only two forms of criminal killing, known to the law as murder and manslaughter. In this case we are only concerned with the lesser offence of manslaughter, which is perhaps the widest offence known to English Law and is, in fact, so wide that the penalty may be as high as life imprisonment or as low as a fine of \$1 and includes any form of killing by unlawful means which is not murder."

"The Inspector did not hit back but attempted to guard his face with his hand and a blow came up with the seamen outside the shop and a scene took place in which the Inspector attempted to persuade them but was hit in the face by Stanley.

"The Inspector did not hit back but attempted to guard his face with his hand and a blow came up with the seamen outside the shop and a scene took place in which the Inspector attempted to persuade them but was hit in the face by Stanley.

"This is significant as the medical evidence shows that the skull was broken in just this place and that further it will have been possible for this blow not only to have caused the break at the right hand side of his head but also the fracture under his right eye, and although as I have already pointed out, it is not necessary for the prosecution to prove that accused killed him direct, the evidence which will be told you later points to the fact that it was this blow which killed him direct because the Inspector never hit his head hard against anything in his fall.

"Evidence will be given, although it comes from one witness alone, that Inspector Anderson was spanned round and was hit by Franks in the eye, and there again medical evidence shows that, in fact, there was an injury to the left eye.

**Helped By Foki**

"After this, the Inspector first tottered across to the left of the shop knocking over a bar and then in another diagonal across to the right-hand far corner of the shop where he fell against a cupboard when he hit against a cupboard which was in front of his face and fell with his hands in front of his face and one witness will say that blood was coming in drops from his nose and bloodstains were found on objects close to the cupboard. If this is true, the prosecution suggests that it is true, this means that at this stage the Inspector's skull was already fractured and the interior of his head with blood will show that there was no injury to the nose, fracture which might have dropped although there was such injury to the lip.

"At this stage, seeing that the Inspector was about to fall heavily, one of the shop girls came out from the kitchen at the back of the premises and tried to stop him. The Inspector was a big man and he was unable to do this as he did succeed in preventing Anderson's fall to the ground by holding at all hours and he will tell the Court that at no stage of the fall of Anderson can any injury have been caused to his head.

"An Inspector Anderson fell the three men went down the street and got into a bus and with the accident at this stage were quite able to walk and look after themselves. The police then arrested on the scene, stopped the bus and took it to the police station.

"Inspector Anderson was taken to hospital where he was certified as dead. Whether he died in the ambulance or at the hospital is a matter of conjecture and immaterial, but the cause of his death was certainly the injuries he received by the particular fracture of his skull.

"At the police station, Stanley became unconscious from drink or alcohol unconsciously. The case for the prosecution is that at this stage Stanley was acting alone and the Inspector was acting alone and that the man had very considerable experience of dealing with drunk men and that he formed this opinion when he lifted Stanley up and let him fall. Further, evidence will show that Stanley was brought into the station he appeared to need no extraneous assistance, whereas if he had been unconscious he would have been dead weight," Mr. Clifford concluded.

**Doctor's Evidence**

Dr. Brian Oward, of Kowloon Hospital, also went to Mongkok Police Station at 10 p.m. on Dec. 25 to examine three European men who had been accused of attacking Inspector Anderson.

When he first saw the men he appeared to him to be drunk and his pupils were moderately constricted, Dr. Oward said he detected the smell of alcohol in first accused's breath and found scratches on the knuckles of his left hand and the little finger is well in front of both legs.

Witnesses said he was opinion that the cause of the injuries to the knuckles was consistent with the kind of fist fighting.

On examining second accused, Dr. Oward added, "I found him slightly drunk with a scratch about two inches long on his wrist."

Mr. Bernache, witness, said he did not notice any signs of violence on first accused's hand at the time of his arrival and the injuries he found were consistent with that of fist fighting.

Dr. Hugh-Jones, Government's medical witness, said he found the Inspector's face and head several blows with both hands. Witness said he became frightened and ran into the back of the Inspector.

When he first round after reaching the back of the Inspector, he found that the Inspector had been hit in the face and was bleeding from the nose.

Witness said he was in the shop when he heard a noise and when he went to the door he saw Inspector Anderson lying on the floor.

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## NEXT FLIGHT:

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HONG KONG TO MANILA ..... SUNDAY 2nd March

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## DEATH

RUMJAHIN. — Yusuf Rumjahn, aged 82, at 4, Seymour Road, yesterday morning at 11.15. Funeral at the Muslim Cemetery, Happy Valley, today at 11.15 p.m. No flowers by request. (Liverpool, Shanghai & Tientsin papers please copy.)

## ARMS AND THE MEN

The year's "Statement Relating to Defence," presented to Parliament by Mr. Alexander, the new Minister for Defence, is in some respects a more sombre document than the similar White Paper presented last February by Mr. Attlee. At that time it was hoped that the three Services together would include only 1,100,000 trained men, plus 100,000 under training, at the end of 1946. It is now shown that the actual figure was 1,427,000 men and women. Even with this larger figure risks have been taken, as the new White Paper stresses, in releasing trained personnel into civil life and industry.

Voluntary recruiting for the Regular Services has not been satisfactory, and the reconstitution of the auxiliary Forces only just beginning. Thus it cannot be felt that the number of men retained in the Forces under National Service is excessive, and the Government estimate that at the end of March next year we shall still require 1,087,000 men and women. In addition, not far short of half a million civilians are engaged in supply services of one kind or another. At a moment when the whole country is involved in a crisis due, among other causes, to an insufficiency of manpower in one great industry, it is easy to wish that the demands of defence were less, but it would be folly to mistake wishes for possibilities.

What our defence commitments are can be briefly summarised from the outline given in the White Paper under two heads, current and long-term. Of the current commitments Germany is outstanding, and it is doubtful whether our forces there can be further reduced. A Peace Treaty with Austria may enable us to withdraw from there, and evacuation of Venezia Giulia, and Greece may shortly be possible. What forces Palestine may require in the next few months it would be rash to guess, and the requirements in India and Burma remain an equally inscrutable problem. From Japan we have partly withdrawn and in the Netherlands East Indies our task is completed. The remaining immediate tasks of our forces—the preservation of our communications in the Near and Far East and the garrisons of vulnerable colonies—lie into the two main long-term commitments of the security of the United Kingdom and the safeguarding of our links with other parts of the Commonwealth.

Our third long-term commitment—the contribution to forces of the United Nations—is still an unknown quantity. So severe is the strain in which these commitments involve us that irresponsible voices are never lacking to suggest that we should abandon any attempt to maintain them. Such a policy of jettisoning our defence responsibility is always superficially attractive to a peace-loving people. But, as Mr. Alexander's White Paper indicates, we have had the experience of two major wars in one generation to point to the tragic futility of such a policy.

ALL D.P.s. LIABLE  
FOR WORK

London, Feb. 26. Mr. John Hynd, Head of the Department for the German and Austrian Control Commission Affairs, stated in the House of Commons today that all employable displaced persons in the British Zone of Germany were liable for employment under German law. He was replying to a question as to whether he would give an assurance that no displaced person would be required to work against his will under German law.

Any displaced person who left Germany by a direction of the work would have to work against his will under German law.

Chair, the poorer over walls in the young of the seaboard. You guess might be as good as gold.

HONG KONG'S FIRST  
"FREE" REFORMATORY

In three former food godowns in the hills above Tytan Bay an experiment is in progress. It is Hong Kong's first "free" reformatory. A "free" reformatory is described by C.H. Norman, acting superintendent of prisons, as a correction camp where regimentation is held to a minimum and the boys are allowed as much freedom as possible. It is a place without barbed wire or posted guards.

When Reformatory Officers H.R. Tappenden and C.C. Crofton opened the camp on December 16, it was what Mr. Tappenden called "nothing but a jungle." The godowns were rundown. Weeds and jungle growth clotted the hills around the buildings.

Today—just two months later—the three structures have been cleaned up and converted into administration offices, school rooms, work shops, dormitories and eating quarters. Undergrowth has been removed from the grounds. A driveway has been smoothed. Growth has been cleared in the valley below to permit an exercise ground, and eventually, a football field.

**Just A Beginning**  
This is just a beginning, according to Mr. Tappenden, a former officer at the reformatory at Causway Bay.

Mr. Tappenden envisions a camp wherein delinquent boys from the streets of Hong Kong, Kowloon and an far away as Malacca can learn citizenship, trade, and most important, self-respect. He feels this can best be accomplished by treating them not as criminals, but as potentially constructive citizens.

There are, at present in the camp, 91 boys, ranging from 9 to 16 years of age. All are serving terms of up to two years for minor misdemeanours such as petty larceny, pick-pocketing, etc.

The camp is self-sufficient organization. The boys, under the direction of reformatory officers and instructors, do their own cooking, tailoring and mending, wood chopping and camp-up work. They did the initial clearing of the land around the camp and overhauling of the buildings.

**Two Sections**  
The first building one enters at the reformatory is divided into two main sections: the dining hall and kitchen on one side, and the administration office, infirmary and tailor shop on the other.

The infirmary contains five beds and an appreciable stock of medicines. It is visited daily by a nurse, twice weekly by a physician. One of the boys acts as "hospital orderly" and is charged with keeping the sick room clean and the patients comfortable.

Sitting at a pedal-driven Singer Sewing machine, the camp "tailor" proudly holds up his latest creation—an apron for the carpentry shop.

**Building Two** is the dormitory. Arranged in three sections so that the youngest, intermediate and older boys can be bedded in separate compartments, the sleeping quarters are immaculate and the beds com-

fortable. Each boy is provided with two warm blankets.

In the shop building is a schoolroom, complete with regular desks and blackboards, the rattan shop and a carpentry shop. The activities in the latter, Mr. Tappenden explained, have been confined to wood-chopping and other rough work pending the arrival of a carpentry instructor.

## Rattan Shop

The rattan shop is one of the most popular spots in the camp. In it, chairs, settees, baskets and brooms stand in all stages of construction. The framework is built by the instructor but all weaving is done by the boys themselves. Proceeds from finished products sold will go toward purchasing equipment and materials, Mr. Tappenden said.

Latest piece of shop equipment to have arrived at the camp is a new forge which will help to train future blacksmiths.

A photographic studio, to teach the boys the fundamentals of taking, developing and printing pictures is soon to be set up.

School, which for most of the boys is a new experience, is an important—and time-consuming—phase of the reformatory's rehabilitation programme. Classes are held in all-day sessions three days a week with three-hour sessions three other days.

Lessons are not confined to reading, writing and arithmetic as the following schedule shows.

In addition to the "Three R's" Citizenship, history, geography, letter writing, hygiene, general cleaning, general knowledge and essay writing are taught.

Mr. Tappenden said considerable time is devoted to the study of Chinese history and geography.

## After Care

A great concern to the officials now, Mr. Norman informed me, is organizing an "after care" programme where the boys can be assisted in getting jobs, clothes and in some cases homes, following discharge from the reformatory.

Responsible Army sources declare, however, that they expect the clubs, or at least counterparts of them, to go on as before.

The British have four such clubs in Germany—at Berlin, Hamburg, Badenhausen and Herford. Another in Brussels was closed but that was attributed to the reduction in troops stationed there.

The clubs were born of the war, chiefly to provide a meeting place for brothers, or fathers and sons, of widely differing rank.

With the rush to arms, relatives and friends of equal social status at home often found themselves at opposite ends of the scale when in uniform.

Regulations which forbade an officer to entertain a non-officer in his mess or club, worked a hardship when old schoolmates or members of families, of differing rank, chanced to be on duty or, on leave in the same area.

**The Answer**  
The Marlborough Club, bearing the name of the house from which Winston Churchill descended, was the answer.

Each club is essentially the same as an officers' club insofar as services and facilities are concerned, with the exception that no spirits are served.

One fundamental rule governs the clubs: an officer can enter only with a non-officer, and a non-officer can enter only with an officer.

Scope of the clubs gradually increased so that not only relatives or old friends used them as meeting places, but so did officers and non-officers who had not known one another before. There is no distinction as to sex.

Consequently, an army captain friendly with a sergeant in the ATS (British W.A.O.), and prohibited from inviting her to an officers' club, can spend a pleasant evening with her at one of the Marlborough clubs.

In Hamburg, the Marlborough club tried to limit entry only to officers and non-officers of opposite sexes—largely because the club was large enough to accommodate all who wished to gather there.

This did not set well with the troops. They said that, in effect, it simply became a club for officers to entertain lower ranks of the feminine personnel. They argued that there were plenty of ATS girls for the officers to choose from, but few women officers for enlisted soldiers to entertain.

Chair, the poorer over walls in the young of the seaboard. You guess might be as good as gold.

## ARRIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Would a small deposit hold this for me until the fire sale starts?"

The New Battle  
Of Britain"Lay on,  
MACDUFF!"

London, Feb. 20.

"Lay on, MacDuff," said Macbeth in the famed battle of Shakespeare's drama.

MacDuff laid on too really at Oldham Repertory Theatre on January 30 and today Harold Norman, who portrayed Macbeth, died from dagger wounds at Oldham Royal Hospital.

United Press.

blood alone they are spared in these piping days of peace."

## Blunt But Accurate

That was blunt, but an accurate way of summing up a situation without precedent in modern English history.

Last week Britain's Socialist Government appealed to the already austerity-weary country for further sacrifices in an all-out effort to meet an economic crisis, threatening the foundations of the nation's way of life. It was an economic call to arms.

Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard said the present Government "offers the British people toll, tears, sweat;

## BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

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HOW CAN YOU  
TELL HIM?

If you see the declarer playing as if to threaten a throw-in play against your partner, you naturally want to protect him.

If you can, You want to save him from winning the trick which will compel him next to lead back into a tenace held by the declarer or dummy. Sometimes you can't do it, because you have no card high enough to win the crucial trick if your partner discards his high-ace.

If you do have the next-ranking card, you can tell your partner to chuck his big one. How? By merely giving a high-card signal, or better still, a high-low, an earlier trick.

S. A. Q. 7 5  
H. 6 5 4 2  
D. 9 7  
C. K. 4 3

S. J. 8 4  
N. H. 7 6  
D. Q. 10 5  
C. J. 9 8 2

N. H. 10 5 2  
W. E. D. 6 3 2  
S. C. 7 5

S. 9 3  
H. K. Q. J. 9 3  
D. K. 8 4  
C. A. 10 6

(Dealer: South. North-South  
vulnerable.)

H. J. D  
D. A. K. 10 4  
C. K. J. 9 0

S. Q. 5  
H. 10 6 4  
D. 7 5 3 2  
C. 9 8 3

S. Q. 10 7

to lead. This time, however, it made no difference, as the dummy Q was a natural in any case.

East took that first trick with the 8 and returned the 2 to the K. South ruffed. The diamond with the heart 2, then led the heart 4 to the A. The heart 10 was won by the J. and the declarer continued on his plan for a throw-in. East had the club Q. He could take the club K and A, then lead the 10 to the Q. East now would have to return a diamond, which could be ruffed in the dummy while South discarded a spade.

But, when the club A and K were played, West was on his toes. Seeing what was up he put the 9 on the first club trick and was ready to play the 2 on the next. But the 9 was enough of a signal for East, who threw his Q on the next trick. So West's J won the third club. He then led back a spade, through the tenace, and assured defeat of the contract.

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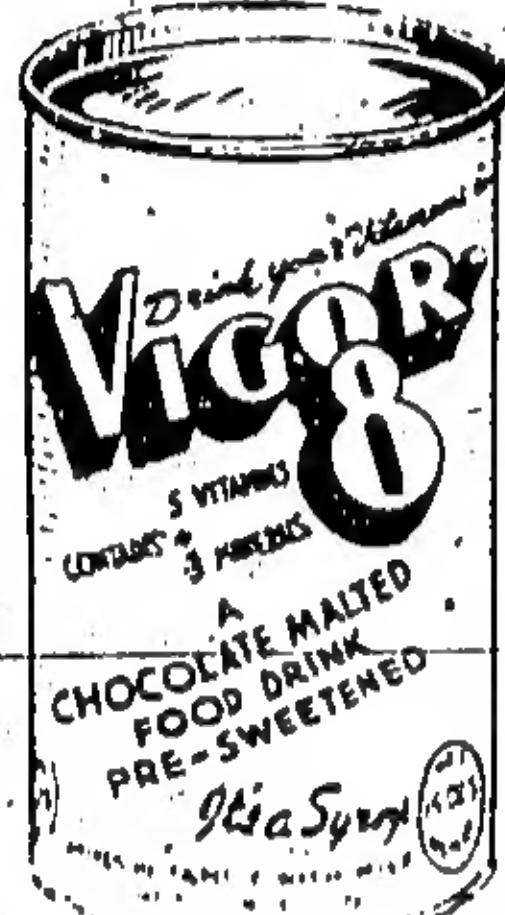
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# LOUD CRITICISMS OF BEVIN

## Flat Denials By Jewish Leaders; "Complete Lack Of Understanding," Say Spokesmen

### Jews "Still Not Anti-British"

#### MINERS PROTEST

Sydney, Feb. 26.  
Some 2,000 miners from the Australian south coast, went to Sydney to stage a protest march in Parliament House today. The demonstration was intended to emphasize the miners' demands for better working conditions and for greater compensation to miners incapacitated by dust.

They staged a noisy demonstration, which was broken up by the police. The men then went to a park and after a hasty meeting, decided that all south coast miners should stop immediately and meetings should be held throughout Australia to press for a general strike.—Reuters

London, Feb. 26.  
Asked if the Jewish Agency would discourage immigration of Jews in Palestine if the UNO decided upon a state with an Arab majority, Doctor Nahum Goldmann, Jewish Agency leader, declared in London today: "We should never do that. This is more than a temporary political problem."

Commenting on Mr. Bevin's statement in the House of Commons yesterday, he flatly denied that British negotiations with the Jews were spoilt by President Truman's demand last October for immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews to Palestine.

I was present at all the talks with Mr. Bevin both on and off the record," he said, "and neither my colleagues nor I know what can be the basis of his statement."

Doctor Goldmann said, "The Jews did not challenge Britain's decision" to hand over the Palestine question to the United Nations "but they wanted Britain to do so with a clean hand." That was to say, in the meantime they demanded that Britain should carry out the mandate and renounce the White Paper of 1939.

The Jews were still not anti-British, Doctor Goldmann declared, and they recognised Britain had interests in the Middle East. That the Russians were supporting the Arabs was the impression which the Arabs themselves were trying to create, he said; he added that he himself had never found any confirmation of this.

Doctor Goldmann expressed amazement at Mr. Bevin's "sudden discovery that the Jewish people are a religion." This shows lack of understanding of the problem and makes the whole mandate appear nonsense," he added. The mandate spoke of a national home for the Jewish people not of a religious home. "We are very reluctant to end a great chapter in Jewish history—our cooperation with Britain in building that national home," he concluded.—Reuters

#### Baffled

Washington, Feb. 26.  
The Chief of the Political Department of the Jewish Agency, Dr. Moshe Shortok, commenting on Mr. Bevin's statement that the United States had hampered a solution on Palestine, said today that President Truman could not have upset the negotiations because there was no prospect of agreed solution at the time.

Dr. Shortok said that he was "puzzled and bewildered" by Mr. Bevin's statement as at the time of President Truman's public demand for entry of 100,000 Jews into Palestine the first stages of the talks between Britain and the Jewish Agency had ended without reaching agreement, and the informal talks at that time centred on whether the British Government was seriously ready to discuss the reconstitution of a national home in Palestine.

No conclusions had been reached at the time of the President's statement, he added. Whether the position could be described as "on the verge of truth" was a matter of speculation.

Dr. David Petersky, Executive Director of the American Jewish Congress, said that Mr. Bevin's speech was an "abject confession of failure" and called on the Foreign Secretary to resign.—Reuters

#### Inadequate

Jerusalem, Feb. 26.  
A Jewish Agency spokesman here today denounced Mr. Bevin's speech as showing "complete lack of understanding of the fundamental principles of Zionism."

Mr. Bevin, he added, had "shown no comprehension of the fundamentals of which the Balfour Declaration was comprised."

"There is no discussion, no debate, no controversy about the ability of Palestine to absorb immigrants," the spokesman declared. "We maintain that the rate of 18,000 a year in relation to the needs of Jews in 1945, 1946 and 1947 is pitifully inadequate."

Reports of Mr. Bevin's speech made banner headlines in the Palestine press. The Right Wing Hebrew daily "Haoker" branded it as "anti-Semitic" and as showing that Britain had no intention of abandoning Palestine and handing over the mandate to the United Nations.

The Christian Arab paper "Falastin" featured the headline "Bevin discloses secret of American Zionist Conspiracy to Devour Palestine."

Force was used as a solution to the Palestine problem, Falastin said, adding, "Either a solution now for Palestine or a new world war."—Reuters

#### Difficult To Believe

Manchester, Feb. 26.  
The "Manchester Guard" said today that "without Zionism the Jewish national home would have no meaning" and would be difficult to believe if Mr. Bevin could have seen the "immense

#### TRUMAN DENIAL

Washington, Feb. 26.  
The White House today denied that President Truman's October 4th statement urging the admission of 100,000 Jews to Palestine was motivated by politics, as charged yesterday by Mr. Bevin, in the House of Commons.

The White House said the statement was based on the President's desire to reach a just solution on the Palestine problem and reaffirmed the United States Government position which had been fully laid down before the statement was issued.—United Press.

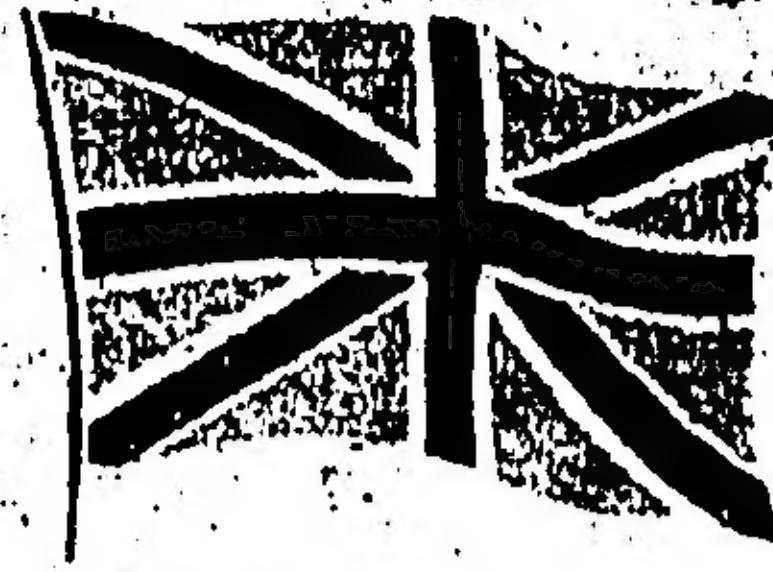
certainly been irresponsible and sometimes exaggerated, but it does no good to throw stones across the Atlantic," the "Guardian" said. "Mr. Bevin has always understated the perfectly sincere and widespread sympathy with the Jews among the American people."

The "Guardian" suggested partition may be the only solution as the Arab states are not as antagonistic on this point as Mr. Bevin would have us believe." It was to say, in the meantime they demanded that Britain should carry out the mandate and renounce the White Paper of 1939.

The Jews were still not anti-British, Doctor Goldmann declared, and they recognised Britain had interests in the Middle East. That the Russians were supporting the Arabs was the impression which the Arabs themselves were trying to create, he said; he added that he himself had never found any confirmation of this.

Doctor Goldmann expressed amazement at Mr. Bevin's "sudden discovery that the Jewish people are a religion." This shows lack of understanding of the problem and makes the whole mandate appear nonsense," he added. The mandate spoke of a national home for the Jewish people not of a religious home. "We are very reluctant to end a great chapter in Jewish history—our cooperation with Britain in building that national home," he concluded.—Reuters

It is believed, however, that this request will be rejected because of British commitments made to the Arab delegations in London.—United Press.



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"HANYANG"	Shanghai	10 a.m., 30th Mar.
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## Reuters' Monopoly In The British Zone

Berlin, Feb. 26.

Five American foreign news agencies and four American newspaper and magazine publishing firms have been issued licences by the American Military Government to operate in the United States occupation zone, the Office of Information Control announced today.

The American zone is the only one of the four in Germany where operations by independent commercial news agencies and publishing firms are permitted.

Although the British and American zones have been merged economically and the British

have relaxed their trading with the enemy restrictions, British Information Control officials have refused to open their zone to direct dealings between news agencies and German newspapers.

One British Information Control official said this policy had not been relaxed because the British did not favour market

deals in blocked currencies and also because the British did not believe the German newspapers

had sufficient funds to pay for independent news services.

It was pointed out in some quarters, and held significant, that although Reuters, for many months had been permitted to operate in the American zone, similar treatment had not been accorded by the British for American organisations or agencies.

**Reciprocal** When Reuters was given permission to serve German newspapers, periodicals and radio stations in the American zone, it was understood reciprocity would apply in the British zone. A number of newspapers and radio stations in the British zone have requested services from American news agencies and have stated that they are well able to pay legitimate fees as do publications in the American zone.

Nevertheless, the British authorities so far have prohibited licences in their zone from sub-

jects in their zone.

The licences provide that news and publications will be sold for German marks, which must be deposited in blocked accounts.

Agents: CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO

"TSINAN"	Swatow	3 p.m., 27th Mar.
"POYANG"	Hangchow	4 p.m., 4th Mar.
"SHENKING"	Shanghai	4 p.m., 4th Mar.
"HANYANG"	Shanghai	10 a.m., 30th Mar.
"FENGTIEN"	Singapore, Batavia & Sourabaya D.L.	8th Mar.
"HUDEI"	Tsingtao & Tienien	4 p.m., 7th Mar.

## ARRIVALS FROM

"TSINAN"	Swatow	1st, Mar.
"SHENKING"	Shanghai P.M.	1st Mar.
"HUEPEH"	Tientsin & Tsingtao	1st Mar.
"MINGHAI"	Bangkok	2nd, Mar.
"KWEIYANG"	Bangkok, Saigon & Swatow	6th, Mar.

## CANTON RIVER LINE

"WUSDEH"	Arrives 4.30 p.m., 1st Mar.
	Sails 3.45 a.m., 3rd Mar.
	Arrives 9 a.m., 5th Mar.
	Sails 7.45 a.m., 7th Mar.

## ARRIVALS FROM

"TSINAN"	Swatow	1st, Mar.

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HONG KONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1947.

ASIA PHOTO SUPPLY

Everything Photographic

10, ICE HOUSE STREET. Tel. 83188.

## SUMMER TIME BILL Britain To Extend Measure

London, Feb. 26. The Home Secretary, Mr. Chuter Ede, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that Government had decided to legislate for single summer time from March 16 to November 2 and double summer time from April 13 to August 10. A bill will be introduced on Thursday and the Government hopes that the House will deal with it expeditiously.

Extension of summer time, he said, will result in some saving of fuel, but the most important consideration is that it will facilitate arrangements for staggering the hours of industry and for more work to be done in outdoor industries, such as building, ship-building and repairing, dock work and railway repairing work.

The Government recognised that this decision would be unwelcome to agriculturists, but "they have, however, been forced to the conclusion that in the present critical situation the advantages which I have mentioned must be regarded as paramount," he added.

Mr. Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, opening the debate on fuel for the Opposition, said that Britain's industrial problems, both short and long term, were "of the utmost gravity and urgency." The Government had set out the problems "in all their grim reality" in the recent White Paper, but while the "diagnosis is admirable, the remedy is fully absent."

Mr. Eden blamed the Government for the lack of due warning with which Britain entered upon the present crisis and that industry was subjected to maximum dislocation. He demanded that the Government give "guidance and justification" if it is their intention to stagger the industrial load.

He warned of the difficulties of industries resuming in some areas with the probability of being forced to close again for want of necessary parts from industries not yet back in production.

The President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, said that the Government realised the difficulties of having industry in one part of the country shut down while another had been opened up and a special committee had sat during the shutdown to deal with that problem. The Government had adopted the principle that electricity generating stations must have at least a fortnight's supply of coal before being permitted to open up.

### Rationing Needed

The Government, Sir Stafford said, intended to produce coal with the object of getting an even flow of industry through the summer and winter. Obviously, if they had not enough coal to supply all industrial requirements, they must have some form of rationing.

As regards domestic consumption, he said that it seemed "quite certain we shall have to adopt some form of limitation or rationing" for domestic users of gas and electricity during the coming year, and "until we can decide upon that we shall have to maintain the present cuts upon them."

Sir Stafford Cripps said that the limitation placed upon supplies of electricity is not by fuel, but by the shortage of generating plant, and this was not a position from which we could recover quickly. The shortage of plant was in medium and long-term more important and more difficult than any other.

He continued: "After consultation with the Central Electricity Board, the Government have come to the conclusion that there is only one way in which it can be dealt with, and that is by putting a large portion of industry on night shift, or on hours when the rest of industry is not working.

"There is really no other solution. If we can get one-third of industry to go on night shift every week we should be able to get through so far as generating capacity is concerned."

Regarding industry's dislike for women and young persons working at night, Sir Stafford said: "We have got to be pre-

### JOINT SERVICES

Washington, Feb. 26. President Truman submitted to Congress today the draft of a bill providing for unification of the United States armed services under the Secretary of National Defense. The Secretary of National Defense would be appointed by the Chief Executive from civilian life, and his appointment would call for Senate approval. He would be a Cabinet member.—Reuter.

### Pensions Ordinance

Regulations made under the Pensions Ordinance, 1932, and the Police Force Ordinance, 1932, with retrospective effect as provided by the Amendment Ordinances of 1947, were passed in Legislative Council yesterday.

Moving the approval of the regulations, the Hon. Attorney General said:

"On the 20th of this month the Pensions Amendment Ordinance 1947 and the Police Force Amendment Ordinance 1947 were passed by this Council.

The main object of these Ordinances was to provide that where the Governor-in-Council makes regulations, such regulations may have retrospective effect where they are, or would be, for the benefit of officers or for the removal of disability resting on such officers.

"Such Ordinances, as amended, stipulate that not only regulations may be made by the Governor in Council, but such regulations should also receive the prior approval of this Council. Thus, in the schedule to the resolution in which I am moving, appear two sets of amendments—one set to amend the pensions regulations made under the Police Force Ordinance.

"As regards the first set of regulations, it will be seen that they deal with the exercise of option to receive on retirement a reduced pension and gratuity instead of full pension. The regulations will provide that such option can be exercised at any time, and also provide that such option at present exercised may be cancelled.

"It is provided in para. 7 of the Regulations that the regulations will have retrospective effect from Sept. 1, 1945; and they can be applied to those cases of persons who have retired since that date.

"As regards the second set of regulations, the Police Force Regulations—they provide for the inclusion of the same provisions relating to option; and in addition the regulations provide for amendment of regulation 7 of the existing Police Pensions Regulations to deal with cases of persons who have been on leave without salary with the approval of the Secretary of State.

"Additionally, by paragraph 4 of regulation 7, as indicated by the proposed regulation, it is provided that such regulation will have effect as from Dec. 26, 1941. Thus persons on leave without salary giving continuity of service for the purpose of the pension will be applicable to cases of certain Police Officers, who, after Dec. 26, 1941, remain in the Colony, but nevertheless have to be regarded as being on leave without salary during the intervening period between Dec. 1941 and Sept. 1945."

The motion was seconded by the Hon. Colonial Secretary and passed unanimously.

Club's Second Term against Police on Club Ground, 3 p.m. on Sunday March 2 is as follows:

Caption: L. Strange, Sloan, Chell, Weyer, Jellett, Chesser, Hamby, Gardner, Fowler, Barber, Broughton, J. Strange, McWay, Hettie.

London, Feb. 26. The Football Association today defeated the Board of Navy and Royal Marines 11-10, and H.K. 12-0, in the 1946-47 season final.

Yan Yau, found guilty of larceny by Mr. Sheldon at Central Police Court, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Defendant, state, C.N.C.

12-000, C.G.C. 11-0, and H.K. 11-

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